The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5108 第五千一百零八號 同治甲戌年二月十四日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1874. 禮拜二 英三月三十一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 30, BOMBAY, Brit. str., 749, C. F. Davies, Yokohama 24th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 30, CHRISTIANSHAVN, Danish bark, 271, C. J. Djorup, Newcastle, N.S.W., 31st January, Coals.—JOHN BURD & Co.

March 30, CHARLEY, Brit. bark, 359, Sclavo, Saigon 9th March, Flour.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 30, STARLIGHT, Siam. brig, 239, T. Benedictsen, Bangkok 6th Feb., Rice and Teakwood.—CHINESE.

March 30, TRAVANCORE, Brit. str., 1,900, W. E. Dundas, Shanghai 27th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 30, CROCUS, Brit. str., 1,207, R. H. Joy, London 7th February, Malta 17th, Port Said 21st, Suez 22nd, Aden March 1st, Galle 11th, and Singapore 23rd, General.—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

March 30, DIOMED, str., for Shanghai.
March 30, COLUMBIAN, str., for Swatow.
March 30, NAMOA, str., for Singapore and Penang.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 30TH.

Diomed, str., for Shanghai.
Onward, for Sydney.
Namoa, str., for Singapore and Penang.
Mary Mildred, for Cleveland Bay.
Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.

Passengers.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Yokohama:—
Capt. Bennett, Messrs. Kahn and Mitchell, and 5 Chinese.

Per *Charley*, from Saigon:—
Mr. Arnold.

Per *Travancore*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Barnes, Messrs. Vickers and Lentz, and 89 Chinese.

Per *Crocus*, str., from London, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—75 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Coyle, Davidson, Craving and Cohen.

Per *Diomed*, str., for Shanghai:—
2 Europeans, Cabin, and 100 Chinese deck.

Per *Onward*, for Sydney:—
2 Europeans, Cabin, and 276 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Messrs. Mitchell, Barrows, Hasay and son, and Capt. J. E. Punchard, and 377 Chinese.

Per *Columbian*, str., for Swatow:—
113 Chinese.

Per *Mary Mildred*, for Cleveland Bay:—
1 Cabin and 196 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
5 Cabin and 100 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Travancore* reports left Shanghai on 27th March, and had fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Charley* reports left Saigon on 9th March; had calms and light N.E. winds throughout, with an occasional squall; experienced the last part of the passage a very heavy sea from the Northward.

The Siamese brig *Starlight* reports left Bangkok on 6th February. In the Gulf of Siam had variable winds, which continued up the China Sea till the last two days, when got strong N.E. winds. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Crocus* reports left London on 7th February, Malta on the 17th, Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 22nd, Aden on 1st March, Galle on the 11th, and Singapore on the 23rd; had strong N.E. winds in the China Sea.

The P. & O. steamship *Bombay* reports left Yokohama on March 24th; had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather throughout. The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nil* was several days over due, when the *Bombay* left, and anxiety was being felt about her.

The Danish bark *Christianshavn* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 31st January; had very fine weather and trade winds to lat. 18 S.; from thence to lat. 1 S., had variable winds and calms; then light winds till the N.E. trades, which got light till the last three days, when experienced fresh winds and high sea from the N.E.

HIOGO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 19th, str. Costa Rica from Shanghai and Nagasaki; 29th, Annie Muriel from Shanghai; 24th, Fiery Cross from London via Yokohama, str. Golden Age from Shanghai and Nagasaki; March 3rd, str. New York from Shanghai and Nagasaki; 4th, str. Canton from Yokohama; 5th, Picciola from Taiwanfoo; 9th, str. Acantha from Yokohama; 10th, Schiller from Yokohama; 15th, str. Glenartney from London via Yokohama; 16th, Dorothy from Yokohama; 19th, str. Golden Age from Shanghai and Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

February 23rd, Gaucho for London; 26th, Annie Muriel for Hakodadi; March 3rd, str. Glenroy for London; 5th, str. Canton for Shanghai; 6th, str. Golden Age for Nagasaki and Shanghai; 10th, str. Acantha for Nagasaki and Shanghai; 11th, Araby Maid for Europe; 13th, Picciola for Chefoo; 16th, str. Costa Rica for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Elizabeth Dougall	London	Jan. 11
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Tanjore (s)	Southampton	Jan. 29
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 1
Cassandra (s)	London	Feb. 1
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Frank N. Thayer	London	Feb. 10
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Glenfalloch (s)	London	Feb. 11

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 11 A.M.,
Surplus and Condemned Stores.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % "
" 12 " 5 % "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.........3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL [illegible]

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
IGN. STEINHART, }

1y 1887

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TSEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham-Strand West.*

3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

WILLIAM FORBES.

1m A329 Tientsin, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.

HESSE & Co.

tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.

Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

64d 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

TURNER & Co.

tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE No. 13, situated in Shelley Street, (between Caine Road and Mosque Street,) containing Eight Rooms and Outhouses. Apply to

V. C. DA ROCHA.

1m 464 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

TO LET,
(From the 1st April next.)

HOUSES Nos. 29, 31, and 33, Wyndham Street. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

1m 455 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gage Street. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 456 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE No. 1, Gage Street. Possession from 1st April next.

Apply to
M. DE CARVALHO.

tf 446 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
Possession can be taken on May 1st.

BELLE VUE, at present in the occupation of the Japanese Consul, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 360 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on.—Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.

NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.

Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.

tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession from the 1st April next.

THE HOUSE No. 29, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of A. N. BLAKEMAN, Esq. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.

1m 338 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
(Possession on 1st November next.)

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTONJEE, Esq., comprising one large and three smaller Houses, and well secured Opium Godowns.

Apply to
GILMAN & Co.

tf 1605 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET,
(With possession on the 1st March.)

NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING-HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached; at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE No. 8 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to

G. VON OVERBECK [illegible]

tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

MR. J. O. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. F. GUILD Esq., Paymaster, U.S. Navy, to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 31st March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the U. S. Naval Depôt, Wanchai.—

The following SURPLUS and CONDEMNED STORES, consisting of:—

Blue FLANNEL, Round JACKETS, Over SHIRTS, Sheeting FROCKS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.

8 in. ROPE, Submarine ARMOR, Money SCALES, SEXTANTS, LANTERNS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

441 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at

BROOK COTTAGE,

Corner of Elgin Street, opposite Union Church, the residence of Captain A. L. WALKER, lately gone home, Brigade Major, H. M.'s 99th Regiment, on

THURSDAY,

the 2nd April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising CHAIRS, COUCHES, CARD-TABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY-WARE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c.

Also,

1 Breech Loader Central Fire Double-Barrelled GUN, by Trulock & Harriss, with Ammunition.

A few dozens SHERRY and CLARET.

And,

A Large Assortment of FLOWER POTS and PLANTS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

467 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE FIFTEENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.

485 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

4th April, 1874, at Noon precisely,

At the Residence of V. D. COLLINS, Esq., No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—

The whole of his Plain and Substantial American and Canton-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Covered COUCHES, Rocking and Easy CHAIRS with Linen Covers, TABLES, Window CURTAINS and POLES, RUGS, LOOKING [illegible] TAIRE, MIRROR, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, Card TABLE, Book CASE, WARDROBES, CLOCKS, Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's Iron and Bamboo CRIBS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, Work TABLES, LAMPS, Toilet TABLES, WASHSTANDS, AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT BED ROOM SET, Embracing Solid Walnut BEDSTEAD with Spring Mattress, Marble-top BUREAU with MIRROR, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Work TABLE, Rocking and other CHAIRS, Wheeler and Wilson Sewing MACHINE, Lady's SEDAN CHAIR, American Parlour STOVE,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view prior to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

471 Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

16th April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M., at their New Auction Sale Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

About 51 Cases RAW AMBER, Assortment from No. 1 to 8.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

429 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st April, 1874, commencing at noon, at

HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,

the Residence of His Excellency Major-General H. W. WHITFEILD, &c., &c.,

(leaving China,)—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, MOROCCO Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and Handsome CUT-GLASS TABLE WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Toilet and Cheval GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES.

Also,

An English-built WAGGONETTE, with Shifting Cover, by Laurie & Warner.

A Light English-built T CART, by W. King & Co.

Single and Double HARNESS, SADDLERY.

A Pair Bay HORSES, quiet to ride or drive, both accustomed to carry a Lady.

And,

A few dozens Choice WINES, Pale Dry SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

489 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 34.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.
OCKSEU ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the works on the High or West Ockseu Island have been commenced.

The Illuminating Apparatus will be *revolving* Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing *white flashes at one minute intervals.*

The Light will be elevated about 286 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible from a distance of 24 nautical miles.

The Tower will be round, of stone, 35 feet high, with a total height from its base to the vane of 64 feet.

During the progress of the works, and till the exhibition of the Revolving Light, a temporary Dioptric *fixed white* light of the Sixth Order will be shewn, which, in clear weather, should be visible from a distance of 7 nautical miles.

Approximate position:—Latitude 24° 59′ N.
Longitude 119° 28′ E.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON.
Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineers' Office, Custom House,
Amoy, 21st March, 1874. [1m 470

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF M. GENERAL WHITFEILD.

AN English Built WAGGONETTE, with Shifting Cover; by Laurie & Warner, London.

A Light English Built T CART; by Kings & Co., Longacre.

One Set London-made Brown Single HARNESS, Silver Plated.

One Set Double HARNESS, Silver Plated.

One Pair of HORSES, quiet to ride or drive. Both accustomed to carry a Lady.

Also, SADDLES, BRIDLES, CLOTHING, &c.

Apply to the AIDE-DE-CAMP, Head Quarter House; or to Mr. T. E. HAWKINS.

tf 405 Hongkong, 16th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Commodious Three-storied HOUSES, Nos. 13A and 13, Peel Street, and No. 22A, Gage Street, with GODOWNS attached. Water and Gas laid on.

A Piece or Parcel of GROUND in Queen's Road East, half of Inland Lot No. 768, at present in the possession of G. R. LAMMERT, Esq.

For further particulars, apply to

D. C. TATA.

No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874. [1m 331

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing [illegible] capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square-feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Managership of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, having been resigned by Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., has been placed in the hands of the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 386 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 13th June, 1873.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 38

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED, per "*Yorkshire*," and *French Mail*, a Choice Assortment of—

French MILLINERY.
FLOWERS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, in the latest shapes.
CHIGNONS, HEAD DRESSES, Spanish COMBS, and PINS.
RIBBONS and Real LACE.
COLLARS and SETS in MUSLIN and Real LACE.
RUFFLES,
Kid GLOVES, new tints.
PIQUE and MUSLIN DRESSES.
The Alpine SUN SHADES, (lined,) in great variety.
Children's SILK and CASHMERE HOODS and HATS.
Embroidered and Plain HOLLAND COSTUMES.
French GRENADINES.
TASSORE CLOTHS.
LUSTRES, in Choice Shades.
BRILLIANTS and SATIN STRIPES.
French GAUZES, for Evening Wear.
A Choice Assortment of
SILKS, LIGHT SHADES, CHECKS, and STRIPES.
Ladies' French BOOTS and SHOES.
A well selected Stock of WOOL WORK.

GENTLEMEN'S
STRAW HATS.
PUGGAREES.
Kid GLOVES, Black, White, and Colored.
The New Shapes in COLLARS and SCARFS.
French BOOTS and SHOES.
Toilet REQUISITES, in endless variety.

WELLINGTON STREET.

7d 483 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY next, the Second of April, at three o'clock P.M.

By order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.

6d 488 Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 6th April next, at 2.30 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December [illegible] the 24th March to the 6th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.

15d 448 Shanghai, 16th March, 1874.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Half-Yearly General MEETING of the CHAMBER will be held on TUESDAY, April 7th, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Rooms of the CHAMBER, CITY HALL, to receive the Report of the Committee, statement of the Secretary's Accounts for the Half Year ending December 31st, 1873, and to alter Rule XIII. so as to read as follows:—

XIII.

That the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held in February of each year; and that special Meetings shall be called by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, on the requisition of any Five Members of the Chamber, to be held within ten days subsequent to the receipt of such requisition.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

12d 475 Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of this Society, will be held at its Head Office, on FRIDAY, the 10th April next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1873.

Shareholders are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the years 1871-1873, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th April next will adjusted by the Society, and no alteration will be subsequently admitted.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

21d 440 Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SEATHOLDERS intending to resign their SITTINGS, and Persons requiring SITTINGS, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.

9d 447 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 27th instant, the Rates of Passage Money by the Steamers of this Company will be as under, viz.:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin		$75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin		$120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO: Cabin		$250.00
Steerage		$100.00
From HONGKONG to NEW YORK, *via* PANAMA: Cabin		$350.00
Steerage		$125.00

PASSAGE TICKETS for the OVERLAND RAILWAYS from SAN FRANCISCO will be issued at FORMER RATES.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

1m 424 Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

MR. HAWKINS, of the Horse Repository, received a Telegram on Saturday Evening from Mr. DERMER, Manager of "CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS," stating that 30 TRAINED HORSES and PONIES, and 25 STAR PERFORMERS, from Calcutta, were to leave Singapore for this port on the 29th March by the S. S. *China*.

487 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CAVITE CHEROOTS, 2o, Cortados, in Boxes of 200 and 500.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 482 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

DR. MED. CARL PLATEN,
PRACTISCHER ARZT,
AMOY.

CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND WELLINGTON STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GERMAN CLUB.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

beg to inform the Public that

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

ARE NOW

OPEN EVERY DAY,

From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the able management of

MR. HENRY EVERITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.

The attention is called to an
"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS,"
For Children and Domestic Pets.

Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.

CRICKET, BOATING, AND RACING CLUBS,
Photographed by Special Arrangements.

Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.

Specimens for Public Inspection.

258 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current [illegible]

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *DIOMED* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 28th March, 1874.

Goods undelivered after 4th April, 1874, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

6d 483 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

S. S. *YEN-TAI*, FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. EDWARD NORTON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

484 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

S. S. *ANADYR.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gu ge*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from SATURDAY, the 28th, at noon.

OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1874, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

476 Hongkong, 27th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned unclaimed packages now lying in the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Consignees' risk and expense, will be sold to defray expenses, unless taken delivery of within one month from this date.

Ex *Glengyle*, from London, LC M, $13, 1 case; landed in June, 1872.

Ex *Pei-ho*, from Shanghai, A in diamond, 6 cases, landed in January, 1872.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1m 332 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Irrawaddy," 31st January, 1874.
RWL 1/4 ... ... 4 cases Merchandise.

Ex "Nil," 12th March, 1874.
FP / KK ... ... 8 pkgs. Merchandise.

Ex S. S. "Sindh," 12th March, 1874.
Ad. H. J. Allen, H. B. M. Consulate ... } 1 case Books.
Colonel Phillips, R.A. ... 1 small parcel.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong ... } 1 small parcel.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao ....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow .... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy .... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa .... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow .... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo .... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai .... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ .... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki ......THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka ......THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama ......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ......Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila ......Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore ......*Straits Times* Office.
London ......Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ...... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ......Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York ......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31ST, 1874.

It is not very often that we have to look in the home papers for details of news concerning events in China, but we find in the Lon-[illegible] some time past been going on with the object of obtaining a treaty between China and Peru, and which have not yet obtained publicity here. The above-named paper states that news has been received to the effect that the terms of the proposed treaty were as follows: "China makes it a condition that the Peruvian Government shall declare all coolie contracts null and void, and transport the coolies back to China at its own expense. She also requires that Chinese emigrants to Peru in future shall be placed on the same footing as Europeans in the Peruvian Courts of Justice, and that Peru shall prohibit the importation of coolies from Macao." The two latter propositions seem reasonable enough, and with regard to the first, although it is not very surprising perhaps that the Chinese Government should have thought fit to propose it, it is a term to which it would probably be simply impossible for the Peruvian Envoy to assent, even though he might be quite willing to do so. To alter the existing laws with regard to contracts which have been made would be a measure of so strong a character, that the likelihood, is the Treaty would never be ratified by Peru if it contained a clause to that effect. It would also be so palpable an admission on the part of Peru of pre-existing wrong, that it is not suprising that she should hesitate to agree to such a proposition. It is probable that it has been this first clause in the proposed treaty which has so long stood in the way of the settlement of the negotiations—which seem at the present moment as far off from being brought to a conclusion as ever.

The latter two terms which are stated to have been proposed are reasonable enough, namely, that Chinese emigrants to Peru shall in future be placed upon the same footing as Europeans in Peruvian Courts of Justice, and that Peru shall prohibit the importation of coolies from Macao. The suppression of the coolie traffic at Macao will secure the last provision being carried out, whether Peru should consent to it or not; and under such circumstances there is not any great likelihood of the Minister's demurring to it, as no practical result would be attained by his so doing. That the Chinese should have the same rights as other strangers in Peru is a condition which of necessity follows from Peru's claiming to have relations with China upon the same footing as other foreign nations. It is a thoroughly understood principle of international relations that the amount of consideration and of privilege which can be claimed from a given nation is measured by what we concede to it, and it is on this account mainly that so much care is taken both by Courts of Law and by Diplomatists never to deny or refuse any privilege which there are reasonable grounds to believe should be recognised or conceded. Peru ought, therefore, not to hesitate to grant the Chinese the same protection as is accorded to other aliens; and there can be little question that it will be greatly to her interest to do so.

An opportunity is now presented for settling the question of emigration to Peru upon a basis such as has never hitherto been possible, and it will be a subject of sincere congratulation to all who wish to see an end put to an old-standing abuse, that the occasion should be availed of with sound sense and wisdom on both sides. It is no doubt valuable to an over-populated country like China that every field should be open for emigration to her subjects, and the steady and industrious sons of Ham cannot but be of the greatest value towards developing the great natural resources of Peru. All that is required to bring about this desirable end is that reasonable and fair dealing should be resorted to on both sides—that China should give up her old prejudices against emigration when it is legitimately conducted, and that, on the other hand, Peru should guarantee protection and liberty to the men, whose labour is of such importance to her. It must assuredly be the blindest policy on her part to act in any way which will prevent the Chinese emigrants from coming of their own free will. If once she guarantees to them the same privileges and protection as they enjoy in the United States or in British Colonies, the abuses connected with Chinese emigration will die away of themselves, because the existence of legitimate and free emigration will close up the door hitherto opened for such emigration, as that which has been conducted at Macao, to the scandal of the civilized world and the discredit both of Portugal and of Peru.

The departure of the steamer *Vasco de Gama* has been postponed to Saturday, the 4th proximo.

The French mail steamer *Anadyr*, which left for Shanghai on the 29th instant, took 50 chests Patna, 90 Benares, and 27 Malwa Opium, total 167 chests.

The P. & O. steamer *Columbian*, left yesterday for Singapore via Swatow, with the steam launch *Polly*, which will be towed to Singapore from the latter port.

We are informed that the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce in favour of a dollar being coined at home to serve as currency in Hongkong, has been forwarded to the Home Government.

We hear that Messrs. Noronha & Sons have chartered the str. *Kiukiang* for the excursion trip to Macao on Saturday next, the 4th April, starting hence at 6 p.m., and leaving Macao on Monday morning, at 1 a.m.

During the sitting of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Kingsmill called his Lordship's attention to the drippings which were continually falling from the roof of the Court on to the barristers' table. His Lordship asked Mr. Kingsmill to change his seat to the other side. Mr. Kingsmill said his object in mentioning the matter was merely to draw attention to the defects in the roof, with a view to their being remedied. The acting Attorney-General observed that the annoyance had existed ever since the new roof was put on. His Lordship remarked that the bar alone seemed to attract the rain, he had not been troubled with it, neither had the jury. He promised to call attention to the matter, and would do his best to have it rectified.

We understand that a question of some importance has arisen in connection with the finding of the Court of Enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Sun-foo*, which, as mentioned yesterday, resulted in the suspension of the captain's certificate for three months. It appears that the Capt., in reply to a question put to him, stated that just before the accident had occurred, he had given the order to turn the vessel to sea, but immediately after doing so, lights were reported in that direction and being forced in consequence to reverse the manœuvre, he was brought upon the rock. By some mischance, this fact was not, as we are informed, noted upon the record, and the decision is drawn up without reference to it. It is, however, of so material a character that it ought to be taken into account, and it seems somewhat hard that no steps can be [illegible] stantiate the truth of the evidence tendered; and it would seem that, before the decision is sent home, steps should be taken with this object. It is to be hoped that in justice to the Captain this will be done.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 28th March, 1874.

Cambridge won the Boat Race by two lengths.

Mr. Gone Argus and a deputation of Irish Members called to ask Mr. Disraeli to release the Fenians. They were refused.

There is a strike of 12,000 colliers in Staffordshire.

SPAIN.

A general attack has been made by Serrano on the Carlist position at Belboa. It was undecisive after two days' fighting.

FRANCE.

The Assembly has voted to complete the fortification of Paris. It has rejected the Legitimist motion to decide on the 1/6 on a definitive form of Government. The Left opposed.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.

30th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE, AND A SPECIAL JURY.

MURDER.

Fung-a-foo, Fung-meek-sow, Fung-hee-tak, and Fung-a-hing were indicted for the murder of Chung-a-yee, at Ma-tow-wai, on the 13th February last.

The following gentlemen comprised the special jury:—Messrs. A. Heard, H. W. Davies, S. D. Sassoon, J. S. Lapraik, D. Welsh, Jas. Greig, and Chas. Khan.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Hayllar) prosecuted. Mr. Kingsmill (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton) defended the first, second, and fourth prisoners; and Mr. Handley, (instructed by the same firm) appeared for the third prisoner.

Mr. Hayllar, in opening the case, said that the actual blow which had caused the death of deceased was inflicted by the third prisoner, but the others were all armed. The third prisoner had a sword, the first and second had bamboos, and the fourth carried a long iron bar. The occurrence took place at Maw-tow-wai, a small village, in the house of a woman, about the time of the Chinese new year. A great many persons took part in the affair, according to some of the witnesses there were seventeen or eighteen, and according to others about ten, and therefore it would be for the jury to come to the conclusion whether the witnesses were correct in what they said, or if they were satisfied with their identification of the prisoners. The witness in whose house the affair took place had known them for about ten years. Of course, they were, when apprehended, placed in a row amongst a number of others, and were picked out in the ordinary way, but much stress could not be laid upon that in this instance, as that was only important where the man was a stranger and was not known personally to the witnesses. On the 18th February, the deceased Chung-a-yee, went with a number of others to pay a visit to an old man, who lived in a small house in the village. While they were paying their compliments there, and partaking of tea and tobacco, the fourth prisoner, who is one of the water police, came in and interrupted the proceedings by dragging out Chun-yune-pow by the jacket, and beating him with a bamboo. All those in the house rose and went out, and a large number of people congregated, and a general fight ensued, some using swords and other weapons, and the results of which would be detailed by the witnesses. What seemed to be clear was that the third prisoner had the sword produced, and that the whole party closed in upon the deceased, who ran into the woman's house. There was a deal of violence used there; the door was broken, the roof damaged, and tiles and brickbats were thrown about, and were found afterwards on the floor. While this was going on, the fourth prisoner stabbed Chun-yun-po, and the third stabbed deceased through the throat, killing him at once. One man would be called, who was struck about the head by a sword, and another, who had formed one of the original party, was also struck. It appeared that the whole affair had been caused by some village grudge, and what he would bring to their notice was that, whatever was the cause, they came there armed with weapons, and as far as the story went, there did not appear to have been any quarrel at the time. The weapons appeared to have been of the most deadly character, because not only was this one man killed, but two other witnesses who would be called were very seriously injured, and one of them was found subsequently nearly dead. If it were urged by the other side that there was a quarrel at the time, he would contend that there was not sufficient provocation to justify the conduct of the prisoners. The law on this point had been laid down by Mr. Justice Keating, in the case of Regina v. Welsh, reported in *Fisher's Digest*, who said that when a person had killed another with a deadly weapon even upon sudden passion, the question was, was the sufficiency of provocation such as would lead to the crime of manslaughter or not, and whether there was such provocation as might kindle ungovernable passion in the mind of an ordinary man. The killing with a murderous weapon was murder; for manslaughter, the provocation must be something serious, and not merely words, or any slight cause. The sequel of the story was that the police got information of the affair, and on going to the house where it took place found the body lying on the floor in a pool of blood. The wound had been inflicted as he had already said, and the weapon, as Dr. Wharry had stated, might have been the one produced or it might have been smaller, and it appeared that there were other swords in the house. There was considerable difficulty in finding witnesses, but the woman of the house was subsequently found in a house in the village, and she gave information respecting the whereabouts of the other witnesses who would be called. Deceased had been killed by somebody, and that man was armed with a deadly weapon, and he thought after hearing the evidence that unless there was some strong reason to suppose that the witnesses were inclined to perjure themselves, they must bring in a verdict of murder. He admitted that the fourth prisoner was the man who reported the occurrence at the Police Station.

A number of witnesses were then examined, in support of the opening statement, but their evidence was similar to that given at the inquest and before the magistrates, and which has already appeared in our columns.

Dr. Wharry, in the course of his evidence, said, in cross-examination, that he had examined the right arm of the third prisoner. It was not in a healthy state. The muscles of the fore-arm, upper arm, and elbow were somewhat wasted. Had examined his left arm also, and as compared with it, the muscles of the upper right arm were considerably wasted. The lower arm was wasted in the same proportion. Had made the prisoner use his arm, but he believed he did not suffer pain from the motions. Ascribed the waste to not having used the right arm to the same extent as he had done the left. In order to produce the waste, it might have been in modified use for ten months, as stated by the prisoner. In reply to Mr. Handley, witness said prisoner appeared to have had a dislocation of one of the bones forming the elbow joint. The blow deceased received must have been inflicted with considerable violence. In re-examination by Mr. Hayllar, witness said that he saw nothing in the symptoms to lead him to believe that the arm was so disabled as not to have inflicted such a wound as caused deceased's death, nor did he believe it would give him pain to move the arm about freely.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock, till this (Tuesday) morning at ten.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

30th March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Wan-a-kwok, the master of a junk, was charged with cruelty to animals.

Complainant said the defendant was hoisting up heavy pigs from a boat to his junk by one single rope round the body.

Defendant said this was the first time he had carried pigs, and in this instance it had to be done in that way, as the crew were afraid the [illegible] Defendant was fined [illegible]

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

P. C. Williams, No. 45, charged two boat people named Wong-a-man and Mok-a-hing, with being suspicious characters and dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony, having found them prowling about the harbour without number or licence to their boat.

Inspector Stroud said the defendants had been brought up before by him on the same charge, and were sent to prison. Their boat, in that instance, was delivered up in consequence of a petition from the mother of one of the defendants, though, in settling the case, his Worship ordered that the boat only be delivered up after they took out a licence. The defendant never took out the licence.

Mr. J. W. Watts, acting warden of the gaol, said the defendants on the last occasion were in gaol for one month, previous to which the first was in gaol for six months, and the second for three months, both connected in one case.

Defendants said they had been trying to get securities for the purpose of getting out a licence.

His Worship said he did not remember a petition being brought, however, the mother did not get the boat back without a promise to procure a licence. It was evident the reason why they could not procure securities was because they were bad characters. They would be sent to gaol again for one month each, as rogues and vagabonds. He would remind them that that was the last time they would be dealt leniently with. Their boat would be detained this time till they got out a licence.

FIGHTING.

Two men and a woman, named Toh-a-sni, Cheong-a-chan, and Cheong-a-toong, were charged by Cheong-a-fook, Chinese constable No. 180, with fighting in the street at West Point, about money matters.

First defendant said his wife gave the third defendant 100 cash to worship for her.

Second defendant said he was the husband of the third defendant, and went to prevent the first defendant from beating his wife.

Third defendant said she worshipped for the wife of the first defendant from her instructions, and was paid when the first defendant came and demanded the money back, asserting her prayers had been of no avail. She consented to give back 40 cash, but because she would not give back the whole of the money the first defendant beat her.

Defendants were then cautioned, and fined 10 cents each.

THE "SUN-FOO."

To-a-see, alias Kwok-a-see, belonging to Yow-mah-tee, was charged by Chinese constable No. 194, with the unlawful possession of some cotton cloth which he was landing at Yow-mah-tee.

Defendant said that the stuff was given to him by Sing-lee, who was engaged to save cargo from the wreck of the *Sun-foo*, because it was of no use. He was a diver himself at the wreck employed by Sing-lee.

The cotton cloth being found to be in small pieces, and all in holes and perfectly useless, the defendant was discharged.

DISHONEST FRIENDS.

Yow-a-yee, servant to Messrs. Sassoon & Co., on the Praya, charged Lau-a-ki, a servant unemployed, with stealing from him one long coat, one woollen jacket, one white shirt, and one pair of white leggings, on the 30th inst.

Complainant said the defendant was introduced to him by a friend three months back, with whom he occasionally came to visit him. The defendant, it appears, had been alone enquiring for him, but he did not see him. This morning, the 30th instant, at 7.15, on getting up from his bed he missed the things mentioned, which he had placed on a chair the night previous. Suspecting the defendant had been there, he went in search of him and not finding him went to the Canton steamer, where he found him on board, wearing the whole of the clothes. He then gave him into custody.

Defendant admitted the robbery, said he had been out of employment for a long time, and having no money and wanting to go home, he was tempted to commit the act. He had a registration ticket, shewing he had been in the employ of Mr. Davis, Peddar's Hill, and of Mr. Emery, and produced also written characters which pronounced him good. He had also been in the employ of the American Consul at Canton.

Defendant, who appeared to have led a dissipated life lately, was told that had he not been a lazy man he would not have come to this dreadful charge. He was then sent to three months' hard labour.

POO-TSZE.

European constable No. 29, with a body of Chinese constables in private clothes, pounced on a crowd of gamblers at To-kai-wan, British Kowloon, having a game of *Poo-tsze*, and apprehended the manager, Tsang-a-sow, and another man named Tsang-ku-cha, capturing a *Poo-tsze* box, and a quantity of cash.

The evidence of complainant was corroborated by Chinese constable No. 281, when first defendant was sent to six weeks' hard labour. The second defendant was sent to seven days' hard labour.

ROBBERY.

Yeu-chak-sang, master of the Yee-foong-hong, Bonham-strand, charged three Chinese named Ho-a-kee, Hee-a-chew, and Chun-a-fuht, with being concerned in the robbery of five slabs of tin from his hong on the 27th instant.

Complainant said from information he received from his hong coolie, Fong-a-tim, the information was laid at the Police Court, and the defendants were arrested. He only knew the second defendant, who was formerly in his employ as hong coolie, but was discharged at the commencement of the year. He had in his hong stowed away about 200 slabs of tin. On the 27th instant, from a hint, he found in his cook house a roughly hewed box locked, which he had opened and found to contain three slabs of tin. He had his stock of tin recounted and found he was five slabs short. He informed his hong coolie that if the other two slabs were not brought back he would give them all into custody. On the 28th, on his return to the hong, his hong coolie produced a slab of tin and a pawn-ticket, stating that a man named A-sow brought it back, and the ticket of the other slab shewing it had been pawned on the 21st March, at Macao, for two taels. He then brought his cook to Court, and laid information, resulting in the defendants being apprehended.

The cook to complainant, sworn, stated that the information produced was laid by him. He was sent with A-lee, his cook's mate, to search for the two missing slabs. He went to the house of the second defendant, in Hollywood Road, where he saw A-chew (second defendant), and the third defendant, who was his own friend. He asked A-chew about the two slabs, but he denied that he knew anything about them. The third defendant pulled him on one side, and said A-chew knew all about it. He again went to second defendant, and told him that he must know something about the tin, and advised him to produce it. The second defendant then said that the first defendant sent one slab to Macao and pawned it, and the other to A-sow, a small conjee vender, who had since absconded after bringing back the tin and pawn ticket. The reason why he had the third defendant arrested was because he told him that he had assisted the first two defendants to carry the tin to A-sow.

The case was then remanded till Wednesday next.

LARCENY.

Wong-a-ching, servant to Mr. Grant, at Messrs. John Burd & Co.'s, charged a washerman named Ng-a-nam with suspicion of stealing a silver hunting watch, a gold chain, and a ring attached, the whole valued at $150; the defendant having been the last seen in his master's room previous to missing the things.

In consequence of Mr. Grant not being in attendance to prosecute, the case was put back.

The case came on again at 1.50, before Mr. May.

Mr. Grant, sworn, stated that he believed the defendant was his washerman. He came between 9 and 10 o'clock to take the soiled clothes away. He generally places his watch and chain under his pillow, and on this occasion he did the same, and at 9.15 a.m. on the 30th he went to his bath. When coming out he saw the defendant coming from the direction of his bed room with a bag of soiled clothes. He then went to his room and dressed, and went to his pillow to look for his watch, but found it was not there; thinking he had placed it in some other place he looked into all the places he could think of, but finding it was not in any of these places, his suspicions at once rested on the washerman, as no other person had been in his room. He called his boy up and told him to go and see the washerman about it, and he went and made a report. The defendant was arrested, and denied all knowledge of the watch and chain.

The case was then remanded to the 6th April, and defendant admitted to bail in one surety.

A DRUNKEN CHAIR-COOLIE.

A chair-coolie, in the employ of the United States Consul, had a few friends to breakfast with him on the 30th instant, and became drunk and obstreperous in the house.

Chun-a-chew, house boy to the U. S. Vice-Consul, charged the defendant with the offence, and with threatening to kill him when he got him out, for going to fetch his master, at the request of his mistress.

The case was then remanded to Tuesday at 11 a.m.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

A FIGHT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mr. W. Gardner, boarding house keeper, and shipping master to the American Consul, charged Charles Chivera, a merchant seaman, and James Foster, a seaman on board the U.S. ship *Iroquois*, with brutally assaulting one of his boarders whilst in a drunken state in the boarding-house.

Michael Fox, late a seaman on board the American ship *Memnon*, now boarding at Mr. Gardner's, said the first defendant struck him, causing the wound on his nose, and the second defendant kicked him whilst he was down. He was drunk at the time. He was then sent to the hospital. The assault originated in a row at the supper table.

It not having been proved that the second defendant was in any way concerned, he was discharged.

First defendant said he would not have interfered with Fox, if he had not interfered with him. He simply went in with his friend, the man-of-war's man, to take tea, when Fox said: "here comes the prig," and began to finger about his face saying, he was not half smart enough to come round him, sharp as he was.

The first defendant, on his own admission that he struck Fox, was fined $3, in default, seven days' imprisonment.

A REVOLVER CASE.

Mr. E. Bernard, the storekeeper on board the British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, was charged by P.C. No. 80, with firing off a revolver at 10 p.m. on Sunday, at Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s wharf, to attract the attention of a boat.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined $20, which he immediately paid.

MACAO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MACAO, 29th March, 1874.

By the recent French mail, news has been received here of an unsatisfactory state at Timor. There had been rumours in one of the native kingdoms, that cholera was raging at Willy, and that a famine was anticipated there from want of rain.

The *Lola*, the last of the Peruvian vessels with emigrants for Peru, left this early in the morning of the 28th instant, with 363 Chinese emigrants for Callao.

All the Peruvian vessels anchored in the roads had their yards crossed, with their flags at half mast, and firing minute guns at intervals, on the 27th instant, to commemorate the memorable event of the day of the closing of the emigration through this port. The day was foggy and drizzling, which prevented the view of the ships from the shore. The Governor was indignant with it, and ordered it to be stopped at once, and sent out to the roads the assistant Harbour Master for the purpose. On his arrival on board the *Emigrante*, where a tiffin was given by the Captain to his colleagues, everything was over, and all the ships had already changed into a gala state, bearing a decoration of flags, and the firing of guns ceased. It is said that the Governor has inflicted a fine of $100 on each of the Captains, who are determined not to pay on the ground that there was no infraction of the Port regulations.

The Governor, it is said, has ordered that a prosecution be instituted against the noble ensign, Antunes, on his arrival at Timor, for having written the letter which was published in the last number of the *Independente*.

It is interesting to know that the whole roof of the new hospital, "San Januario," has so soon required to be changed in consequence of making too much water during the last rainy days, and that a sum of no less than $4,000 is going to be spent for the purpose. This shows how the work was done! The whole building has cost the Government over $40,000!

It is also stated that the roof of the Cathedral, which was recently changed, is not in a good condition!

THE COMMISSION ON DOCTOR MAGALHAES.

A correspondent forwards us the following report of the above proceedings:—

CONSELHO D'INVESTIGAÇÃO.

The Commission of Inquiry sat on the 26th March, composed of the following persons, viz.:—

Captain Garcia ....President.
Captain Luz ....Questioner.
Captain M. de Castro Sampaio...Secretary.

Dr. Magalhães took a preliminary objection to Mr. Sampaio sitting on the Commission, alleging that Mr. Sampaio was biassed against him because of a Public Memorial to the Parliament against Mr. Sampaio as Governor of Timor, drafted and signed by Dr. Magalhães; and because he had denounced Mr. Sampaio's pernicious administration of the Government of Timor, in the *Oriente*, of which paper he was the editor.

Dr. Magalhães' objection not having been admitted by Mr. Sampaio, the matter was referred to Viscount de San Januario, who directed the inquiry to proceed.

Three witnesses appeared for the prosecution, viz. Antonio Joaquim Bastos Jr., (a solicitor); Edwardo Marques, (Interpreter of the Procuratura); and Lieut. Sampaio, (an officer of the Governor's staff.)

Before going to the Commission, the two former went to the Government House, probably for instructions, and remained there for over an hour.

These witnesses were questioned as to the correctness of the translation made at the Government Offices, of Dr. Magalhaes's letter, which appeared in the *Daily Press*. They stated that the translation was correct; but Dr. Magalhães objected to it on the ground that it was made in order to implicate him, and he protested against its admission.

Dr. Magalhães's answers to the questions put to him at the Commission.

To the charge against him, Dr. Magalhães replied:—

That he did not write the article which appeared in the *Independente* under his name, the same paper declaring it to be a translation of the one which appeared in the *Daily Press*.

To the question as to whether he had written the article which appeared in the *Daily Press*, Dr. Magalhães replied:—

That he was not competent to answer, nor did he consider the Tribunal competent to question him on the subject. That the editor, who, according to English laws, is solely responsible for all the articles and correspondence which appear in his paper, might answer it if he think fit.

That, as editor of the *Oriente*, he had once before been called upon to appear before a Court Martial, to answer a charge of abuse of the liberty of the Press, and had then loyally declared that the article complained of was his, although he could very well decline the responsibility, and he thus became the victim of his truthfulness, and was in consequence deported to Timor.

That, like other individuals, he could have concealed his name, but he did not do it, nor would he ever do so, because he considered such a concealment unworthy of him, and he would not sophistically evade the law. Loyalty was a principle which he would never give up. Fear of punishment would never deter him from following the course marked out by honour. The article which appeared in the *Daily Press* was his; it contained the expression of his opinions and ideas, and it contained well known facts. He accepted the entire responsibility of the article published in the *Daily Press*; he accepted likewise, the responsibility of the translation made by the editor of the *Independente*, but objected absolutely to the translation made at the Government Offices and forwarded to this Commission to be embodied in the Process, because it altered the meaning of the original.

That on his arrival from Timor, being very sick, both in body and mind, he submitted himself to the inspection of the "Junta de Saude," and obtained sixty days' leave of absence for the restoration of his health, which leave was confirmed by H.E. the Governor.

It was a critical time for one whose state of health required peace of mind. For reasons which it was now unnecessary to explain, he went to Hongkong, having first obtained leave from H.E. the Governor.

That while seeking in Hongkong the recovery of his health, the *Gazetta de Macao e Timor* (No. 24 of the 3rd of March), which had long been excluded from the Lusitano Club, was [illegible]

That in this paper, which was well known to be edited by the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, a fact which he would prove in due time; his honest name was violently attacked. Yes, honest name, because it had never been disgraced by any act of his, nor would his enemies ever succeed in disgracing it.

That it might be considered a dishonour if he were to pass over this insult, and he could not, therefore, remain silent in a colony where he was not very well known. As every one had a right to be jealous of his good name, he did not see how any one could be offended by his solicitude in making his own respected.

He requested the Commission to attach to the Process two numbers of the *interesting* "Gazeta."

(Here Dr. Magalhães took hold of the "Gazeta" with a pocket handkerchief, and passed it to the Commission, after which he tore up the handkerchief and threw it down on the floor, remarking that "a man of unblemished character always did so, after touching a filthy thing.")

That he was accused of having infringed the "Portaria" of H. E. the Governor prohibiting the militaries from writing against their superiors or comrades, and notwithstanding this, prohibition he had been insulted!

That when there was a general law promulgated by Parliament and sanctioned by the King, and at the same time a "Portaria" at variance with the law, the two ought to be made to work in harmony, as far as possible. That he had acted in conformity with this principle, although it was known that a "Portaria" could not supersede a law.

That the letter published in the *Daily Press* contained no offence, nor censure against his superiors; it simply contained homage to truth and honour, and a rejoinder to the impudence of a journalist; furthermore, it was respectful to the public and to his good name.

Dr. Magalhães, therefore, could not believe that H.E. the Governor was convinced that the letter was calculated to offend, reproach or slander him; on the contrary, H.E. ought to be pleased in having a subordinate who possessed sufficient zeal for his own reputation to repel the slanderers of his name.

The Commission by a majority of 2 to 1 found that Dr. Magalhães had not committed any offence against the Military Code, but had only infringed the military discipline. Captain Sampaio voted for a Court Martial, but was overruled by the majority.

The sentence is not yet known, and there are contradictory rumours about it.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. Herald, March 26th.)

Although "the weather" is a topic so done to death in ordinary conversation that the journalist usually refrains from touching on it, its course recently has been exceptional enough to merit some special remark. A fortnight ago we had a heavy thunderstorm, and now we have had a heavy fall of snow. For the fourth time in succession we have been afflicted with a wet Sunday, and such a number of rainy days besides, during those four weeks, as can scarcely find a parallel in the memory of the oldest resident. Just as we thought the northern monsoon had expended itself, and the rigours of winter were giving way, the wind again set in a cold and rainy quarter, and banks of clouds formed, which, on Saturday afternoon, began to disburden themselves in a downpour of very cold water indeed. The rain continued nearly through the night, but before dawn took a denser form, and early risers were rewarded with the view of a landscape transformed by several inches of snow. On Sunday morning the rain recommenced, though less heavily, and it has since been falling as persistently as ever, with the same cold raw north-easter blowing.

A man appeared at the Mixed Court on Monday to ask for a separation from his wife on the ground of her infidelity. The parties had been married some thirteen years, and had four children. The husband complained that his wife was now misplacing her affections, and that when he took her to task for it she served him with a beating. The woman indignantly denied that she had been guilty of anything beyond speaking to a male friend in the public street; and complained that her husband, who earned 160 *cash* a day, had of late years spent 100 of that in opium, leaving her to maintain the family with her own hands. This she had done and was willing to do, and she would be only too glad if the Magistrate permitted a separation which would free her from her useless husband. The Magistrate readily gave his consent to the dissolution of partnership; and as there appeared to be some likelihood that the husband would attempt to sponge on his late spouse when his own improvident habits left him without the means to live or to smoke, he was informed that any attempt of the kind would ensure him a beating.

Shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning P. C. Horning while on his beat on the Bund, near the Kiukiang Road Jetty, heard a splash in the water. Seeing that a man had fallen in, he immediately jumped into a cargo-boat alongside, and called out to him to keep himself afloat as assistance was at hand. He heard no answer, and jumping into a sampan which had come alongside, went to the rescue. When he reached the spot, he pulled the man on board, but he appeared to be quite lifeless. The body was taken to the Station, and Dr. Henderson called in, but he pronounced the man to be dead. The body was subsequently identified as that of Richard Furlong, late fireman on board the *Antenor*, who had been discharged from the Hospital on the previous day, after having been treated for dropsy; it is supposed that he met with his death while on his way to the *Hector*, by which he was to be sent home.

Of eighteen Griffins offered for sale at the Horse Bazaar, fourteen were sold, at prices ranging from Tls. 270, 190, 185, 180, 165, 160, 150, &c., down through several 100's to Tls. 60, which was the lowest figure.

We understand that the British barque *Lancefield*, just arrived from England, and known by many of the old residents of Shanghai as the once famous opium clipper of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is, after flying the flag of several nationalities, destined to become a store hulk, to be stationed at one of the Yangtsze ports.

YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Mail, March 21st.)

H. M. the Mikado and the Empress, attended by their respective suites, visited the Lighthouse Establishment at Benten on Wednesday. Their Majesties visited the Gas Works on Thursday, and returned to Yedo on the same day.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* of the 18th instant, states that Shimadzu Hisamitsu and Saigō arrived at Yokohama on the 17th, and afterwards proceeded to Yedo. This may be taken, it says, as a proof that there is no truth in the disquieting rumours about the condition of the province of Satsuma, and to show that quiet has been restored in the western provinces.

The great question of the moment is: Has the discontent in which the late trouble originated, expended itself? That there is much floating opinion to the contrary among foreigners, is well known; and that this opinion is derived from well informed Japanese in high positions, is also certain. But, curiously enough, so far as we have heard of these opinions, they seem to us coloured with a latent hope that such troubles may again arise, though we are unable to say what are the grounds of these hopes. Political partisanship or material interest may have something to do with them, though it is sufficiently sad that the latter should produce such effects. The proverbial danger of prophecying did not deter us, on the outbreak of the late insurrection, from expressing our views of the future with entire frankness, and though these views were received with some distrust, they have proved to be entirely correct. Especially we would refer to the action and attitude of Shimadzu Hisamitsu (Saburō) upon which great distrust was felt, a feeling so widespread that in the proclamation of the Prime Minister, issued during the week ending the 21st February, and published in our issue of that date, reference was made to it in the following words:—

"Shimadzu Janii, hearing of the state of Kiushiu, asked leave to go down to assist in maintaining order. The Emperor was much gratified at this proof of his loyal feelings and despatched him to the *ken* of Kagoshima, for which place he will leave in a few days. *Any suspicions which may have been excited by Shimadzu's movements are quite uncalled for, and should not be entertained.*"

We do not share the views of those who apprehend further and graver troubles later in the year. The Government certainly dealt with the recent discontent with a good deal of vigour, and there is not at this moment a single existing doubt that the outbreak has been utterly stamped out. All misgivings regarding [illegible] movements must be effectually dispelled, and the lesson given to the insurgents of the South will not be without its effect upon unquiet spirits elsewhere.

But, for all this, as we have said, there is still a certain amount of uneasiness abroad, which we cannot ignore, and which the late successes of the Government have not dispelled. The translations which will be found to-day among our "Japanese Notes" are specially interesting, and reflect alike movements among the nobles and sturdy dissatisfaction among the people.

The *Gazette* announced on the 10th instant, that the Mikado had given his sanction to the formation of a deliberative assembly, and that this presaged the cessation of all trouble. The fact may be as stated, though we have no information to this effect; but the connection between the fact and the inference drawn from it is not so apparent.

Our only regret in regard to the action taken this week by the Fire Insurance Offices is that they did not come to their resolve years ago. The enquiries they propose to institute will, we are quite convinced, have the effect of reducing the number of fires which occur in this settlement, whether they arise from the faulty construction of houses, the use of stoves and stove-piping, or any other cause whatever.

It is extremely difficult for any given office to institute an enquiry into the origin of a fire by which it has itself suffered. The offices will not alienate business, and it is only when the *prima facie* grounds for such enquiry are so strong as to invite, almost to compel, it, that any action is ever taken. But by a combined action of all the offices, enquiries may be made which will lead to results of very great value, and though the Committee now appointed has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, it is certain that there will always be enough good evidence volunteered to throw light upon the circumstances attending each fire which breaks out.

As regards the best mode of dealing with fires when they arise, we shall never attain to this, unless, or until, powers of a very large nature are placed in the hands of some body or individual, to be exercised at will on such emergencies, and with a full sense that indemnity will be granted to any act he or they may commit or cause to be committed in the large discretion which must be granted for this purpose.

One of the chief leaders in the late rebellion, named Shima, has been captured in the province of Satsuma. By a decree which appeared a day or two ago, he and Etō Shimpei are deprived of their patents of rank.

A large fire occured at Noge last Sunday night, by which several buildings were destroyed.

THE SHAH AND HIS JEALOUS WIVES.

A letter from Teheran in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the sudden dismissal of the Persian Grand Vizier was mainly caused by a Palace intrigue. The wives of the Shah, who were sent back to Teheran from Moscow, instead of, as originally arranged, accompanying the monarch on his journey to Europe, determined to revenge themselves on the powerful minister who had thus humiliated them. It is said, too, that they feared that the attractions of the ladies of Berlin, Paris, and Vienna might lead the Shah to make comparisons which would tend to diminish their influence, and they accordingly joined the fanatical orthodox party in its attempts to procure the Grand Vizier's removal from office before the Shah's return. Their efforts were successful. Mirza Hussein Khan was dismissed, and ordered to go to Resht as governor of the province of Gilan. Eight days after the Shah's return, Mirza's enemies accused him of having projected the dismemberment of the country and of illegal appropriation of considerable sums of money which had been entrusted to his charge. The ex-Grand Vizier was recalled to Teheran to answer these accusations, but he gave such convincing proofs of his innocence that the Shah personally exerted himself to bring about a reconciliation between him and the princes and high court functionaries. The negotiations are still going on, but it is difficult to say whether there is any prospect of their being successful. The fall of this statesman, continues the correspondent, is a great misfortune to Persia, for the work of reform and material development is now at a standstill. The Shah is greatly fatigued by his journey, and, being deprived of his most energetic assistant, he does nothing.

INTERPRETERS.

(Singapore Times.)

In administering the law among a native community, there is, perhaps, no more important part of the judicial machinery than the interpretation. Not only is it necessary to provide trustworthy and impartial judges and magistrates, but it is quite as essential that the interpreters, upon whom rests the duty of translating the statements of prisoners and witness, and the questions by which they are interrogated, should be not only thoroughly competent, but should be above possible suspicion of partisanship in the disputes or quarrels of the contending parties. Our Government does not appear to have ever fully realized this important truth, if we may judge from the wretched interpretation in all our Singapore Courts, from highest to lowest. It is well known that, in law proceedings, much frequently hangs upon a single word; and careless, off-hand interpretation is not likely to elicit the truth during an intricate examination, or to bind the witnesses strictly as to the truth of what they are represented to say. How many cases for perjury have been instituted, that have come to nought, the blame being thrown upon imperfect interpretation. There are, however, frequently suspicions of even worse abuse of the power the interpreters hold in their hands. The influence exerted by the interpreters of the lower courts extends far beyond the mere translation of the words used in court. They are, in their way, important personages among the native frequenters of the courts, and it is often found necessary, owing to the present police arrangements, to conciliate their good will in the earlier steps of the cases, especially when bail is offered. The police or the magistrates are very seldom acquainted with the persons offering as sureties, and it is necessary that some person in the Court should be able to certify to their fitness; this is usually done by the Interpreter,—and if as frequently happens, he declines to guarantee the surety, the bail is at once refused. This may often, of course, be due to a desire to further the ends of justice, but it seems scarcely reasonable to expect that an interpreter, who has his work to do in Court all day, will trouble himself voluntarily to come down after office hours to guarantee the fitness of any intending surety who may require his services, unless his own personal interest lies in the same direction. It is not, however, with a view to deprive the interpreters of any perquisites they may receive that we object to this system; it is merely because of the undue importance it gives them in the eyes of people of their own class, and the command it gives them over the liberties of their fellow-countrymen,—a command which is generally supposed to be vested in, and which should be exercised only by, the magistrates or the officers nominally responsible for the custody of the prisoners. Were our Court interpreters chosen from a higher class of Chinese,—were they not only thoroughly competent but well-paid, then there would be less objection to entrust them with the responsibility and the power they now possess; but so long as they are chosen from the lower ranks of the native population, and are, moreover, paid but a meagre pittance, it cannot be expected that the interpretation will be properly performed, or that strict justice will in every case be meted out.

SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL ON OUR POLICY IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Sir Richard MacDonnell, late Governor of Hongkong, and formerly engaged in the administration of the West African Settlements, has delivered a lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute on "Our Relations with the Ashantees and other Tribes on the Gold Coast." He said the time had come when a thorough inquiry must be had into the causes of the present war, and a permanent policy be inaugurated for our future relations with the tribes of Western Africa. Our only interest there was the protection of our trade, and the one necessity of that was the keeping open of the roads so frequently closed by the wars of the native chiefs. We had ourselves fomented the feuds of Western Africa, in the interests of the slave trade. We gave the chiefs rum and gunpowder, and they went to war and kidnapped, to be sold to us, not less than 150,000 negroes in the year. It was the slave trade that had kept up turbulence and prevented civilisation in Western Africa. We had to our credit abolished that trade, but its results still remained, degrading the whole course of African social life. He combated the general delusion that the African was averse to industrial pursuits. A long personal experience convinced him of the exact contrary. Having shown how trade was interrupted and obstructed by the quarrels of the chiefs, he proceeded to contend that our policy was radically wrong, because we assisted the Fantees to intercept the communications of the Ashantees and other inland tribes with the sea coast. The Ashantees had, he believed, no wish to be on hostile terms with us, and that, therefore, our true policy would have been to organise with them a clear and safe road from Coomassie to the sea. He reviewed our governmental policy in Africa, which had not been successful since the time of Governor Maclean. The Government, he said, had neither been firm in asserting their powers, nor had they left things alone; in fact, they had only meddled enough to muddle. In the words of Earl Grey they had been halting between two systems, so as to suffer the disadvantages of both without reaping the advantages of either. He condemned Governor Hennessy for having sent back the Ashantee chief, who at once led an army into our Protectorate, and said that in the negotiations for the German missionaries Mr. Salmon had closed the roads, an act which the Ashantees looked upon as a declaration of war. He had a thorough confidence in the future, proportioned to the very difficulties, and many acts of mismanagement in the past. Perhaps England might have to pay a million or more for this war, but did this represent a tithe of what we owed to Africa, which we had so seriously injured by fostering the slave trade? He adverted to the folly of suggesting that the coast should be abandoned when our troops had established our prestige and the Dutch and Danish had left the coast. It was quite possible to achieve all that was needed to free and to extend commerce without expense or risk of future wars. During the seventeen years of Mr. Maclean's Government £4,000 a year covered all the expenses, and the number of police required was less than 100. Mr. Maclean had never allowed any outrage upon traders to go unpunished, and he had maintained the prestige of the English name on the coast. It must be admitted that when the crisis arrived the Government met their task with energy, and in the most admirable manner. The period for operations was short, yet the troops had been sent out; and most probably at the moment in which he was then speaking they were returning victorious to the coast to reimbark for England. Having proved our power on the coast, it was now our duty to open roads to the trader, and to develop in this way commerce and agriculture, thus paving the way in Africa for true Christian civilisation and knowledge.

Among those present were—Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., Sir Robert Torrens, Sir Charles Nicholson, General Sir Charles Daubeney, General Sir C. Millington Synge, M. le Vicomte Duprat, Captain Wyatt, Colonel Domville, Colonel Alcock, Hon. Mr. M'Dougall, Hon. M. de Roubaix, Hon. E. Ponsonby, Colonel Harley, M. Swanzy, and Captain Rogers.—*London and China Express.*

AWKWARD FAMILY HABIT.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

"You go on with your dying and leave all that to me," was the considerate remark addressed by a tender wife to her expiring partner, whose last directions were somewhat prolix. A certain family living (and dying) at Caldwell, N.Y., U.S., seems to require this admonition. Its members are, when corpses, afflicted with infirmity of purpose, and come to life again just as a first-rate funeral has been prepared for them. One member of this family died, as was supposed, and revived after the lapse of two weeks. His sister also went into a trance for six days, recovered, and lived two years after this. His brother died to all appearance last Christmas Day, but when the preparations for his interment were far advanced he got up and went about his business. At the end of last month, however, he again expired and was laid out for burial. His peculiar idiosyncrasy, and that of his family, being now patent to all, the body was watched, and after some days so many signs of returning life became apparent that it was hoped he would repeat the surprise he had given his family on the former occasion. They passed off, however, and it became at last evident that the man was really dead. This family must not patronise the Geneva Cremation Society, since their furnace puts an end to all caprice on the part of a corpse.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

173rd Day.—4th February, 1874.

Resuming his summing-up, the Lord Chief-Justice yesterday commenced by calling attention to the "difficulties" which beset the defendant's own account of his preservation from the wreck of the *Bella*. The defendant had suddenly reappeared after the lapse of twelve years, during the whole of which—if he were indeed Roger Tichborne—he had given no token or sign of his existence. It was for the jury to say whether Roger Tichborne would not, under such circumstances, have given a connected and straightforward account of his history and adventures. This the defendant had not done; he had not manifested that candour and straightforwardness which was to be expected from a man in his position. He had steadily refused to give a detailed and circumstantial account of his shipwreck and his rescue. He had said that he wasn't there to make a speech, but to answer questions. It was matter of observation whether Roger Tichborne would not, to the best of his ability, have been only too ready to give an account of events so impressive in themselves and so little likely to be forgotten as are a shipwreck and a rescue in mid-ocean. No doubt it was urged for the defendant that he was drunk the whole of the time that he was on board the *Bella*, and so had no connected memory of what had occurred. That might be so; but on this point the jury would have to compare his evidence with that given by Capt. Oates and Capt. Hoskins, and to ask which way lay the balance of credibility. It was true, no doubt, that the defendant was also corroborated by Captain Brown. But it would be for the jury to say—looking at Captain Brown's evidence as a whole—whether it was worthy of credence. Nor was this all. Not only was the testimony of Captain Oates and Captain Hoskins in direct conflict with that given by the defendant and Captain Brown; but it was also to be noticed that the defendant's account—such as it was—was a very strange one. He had said that, as soon as he came on the *Bella's* deck, whither he was summoned from the cabin, a sailor had called attention to the fact that the vessel was making water, that the pumps were thereupon sounded, and that it was found that there were 12 feet of water in the hold. This part of the story told by the defendant must inevitably be incorrect; and it would be for the jury to say whether it was pure invention or the result of disordered recollection. At this point his lordship digressed for a few minutes to call the attention of the jury to the fact that the learned counsel for the defence had brought against poor Captain Birkett the atrocious charge that he had wilfully scuttled his ship. It was simply diabolical to throw out so hideous and fearful an accusation without a tittle of evidence to support it. It certainly had not been suggested by anything in the defendant's own evidence. In that evidence the statement as to the 12 feet of water in the hold was not the only *primâ facie* improbability which the jury would have to face. The defendant had also said that when the wreck took place all the available provisions and water were put in the one boat, while the other was left destitute, and had every day to come up to the first for food and drink. It was true that the learned counsel for the defence had abandoned and repudiated these statements as untenable. All they showed, he had argued, was that the defendant could not possibly be Arthur Orton, as Arthur Orton was a sailor, and would never have pledged himself to so much rubbish. But, then, the jury would ask themselves, would Roger Tichborne ever have pledged himself to such rubbish? *His* object surely would have been to tell the exact truth, as nearly as he could recollect it, without any such marvellous and *primâ facie* incredible tales as that about the twelve feet of water in the hold. It was urged, no doubt, for the defence that the defendant's brain had so suffered from the terrible hardships he had passed through, that he confounded truth and fiction together in one inextricable mass, and was not, in fact, responsible for what he said. It would be for the jury, from what they knew of the defendant, to say if this was a likely or a reasonable explanation. And so, leaving the story of the *Bella's* wreck, his lordship passed on to analyse the evidence which had been given as to the presence of an *Osprey* in Hobson's Bay in July—August of 1854. The jury, he pointed out, would have to consider whether an *Osprey* of from 400 to 500 tons, which had saved the shipwrecked crew of the *Bella*, could possibly have arrived at Melbourne, have landed her passengers, and have discharged her cargo without the fact of her arrival becoming known to the authorities of the port. According to the defendant's own story, the captain of the *Osprey* went direct to the custom-house. Now, it was a startling fact—and one which the jury would have to face—that there was no entry of the *Osprey* in the custom-house books, nor any mention of her in the nautical news of the *Melbourne Argus*—a paper compiled with great care and accuracy. And, in addition to this, they would also have to bear in mind how unsatisfactory—even when all allowances were made—was the story told by the defendant himself. He had said it was the *Osprey* that picked him up; that her captain's name was Owen Lewis or Lewis Owen; and that she was a large vessel. Surely a man would recollect more than this of the vessel which had picked him up, and rescued him out of the very jaws of death. The defendant, however, beyond the name of the ship herself and her captain's name, recollected absolutely nothing or next to nothing. As soon, indeed, as he came back to England, almost the first step which he took was to visit Lloyds' to find out any particulars that he could about the *Osprey*. This he had denied to the Attorney-General, who, in spite of the denial, had persisted in pressing him about it, and had repeated the question so often that at last Lord Chief-Justice Bovill had intervened. "I cannot imagine, gentlemen," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "what the object of the Attorney-General could have been—he had had answers with which he ought to have been perfectly satisfied—unless, indeed, it was to give the defendant the opportunity of slipping out of the mis-statements he had made." And so, after this side thrust at his learned brother of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief-Justice went on to point out that the defendant had been so uncertain as to the identity of the *Osprey*, that he had at one time actually discarded her, and pitched upon the *Themis* as the vessel to which he had owed his salvation. More than this, the *Bella* was a large vessel; the *Osprey*, according to the defendant's own statements, was even larger. How was it, then, that, although the story of the Tichborne case was now known all over the world, no one single member of either the *Osprey* or the *Bella* had ever come forward to corroborate the defendant's story? Luie had come forward, it was true. But that Luie was perjured was beyond all question. It was equally beyond question that the defendant had sanctioned Luie's story. And it would be for the jury to say whether the man who had thus sanctioned fraud and falsehood in another would shrink from fraud and falsehood on his own account. One thing, at any rate, was clear—that the indefatigable Mr. Whalley had gone to America to corroborate Luie's story; and that if he had found there the slightest trace of the *Osprey* which rescued the crew of the *Bella* the jury would have heard of it.

So ended his lordship's summing-up for the day. The court was densely crowded. The galleries are open only to ticket-holders; and a certain number of seats in the court itself are always filled by favoured persons before the doors are opened. The result is, that the accommodation provided for the bar and the general public is exceedingly scanty, and that the patience of Inspector Denning is severely taxed. Yesterday morning the court was carried by a "rush" of barristers, who swept away Mr. Denning and his two subordinate officers by sheer strength of numbers. That "the bar" should thus forget itself is matter of regret. No ingenuity can pack four people into space which only admits of two; and were it not for Mr. Denning's patience and experience both the Court itself and its a lite would be simply impassable and unapproachable.

A Stop in the Wrong Place.—In the United States' Tariff Bill, which went into effect August 1st, 1872, the free list was extended to the admission of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the Bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The customs' officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means' Committee have now agreed to report a Bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

COLLISION AT SEA.

There is an attempt to be made by the Congress of the United States during the present session to mitigate, if not entirely remove, the dangers incident to collisions in the Atlantic. At the next meeting of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives, a proposal will be made to create an international Commission for the making out of marine roadways and ocean tracks in and out between the ports of the United States and Europe, and any other countries where there is a large trade. A bill will be introduced, requesting the President of the United States to invite each of the different maritime nations of Europe to join with the United States in the appointment of a Commission to meet at an early day to carry out the purposes of this measure, and the same Committee will also take into consideration the use of electric lights on steam-vessels. The unexampled development of the steam-carrying trade of the world, and the increasing number of collisions, has long suggested the adoption of some suitable measures of safety. The movement of the commercial communities along the Atlantic seaboard, will, it is anticipated, be responded to by Congress in the passage of the proposed bill. Looking to the terrible nature of "casualties" of this kind, and their frequent occurrence, it really is almost time that some effort should be made to prevent them. Railway collisions are quite sufficiently numerous without the further drain on life due to collisions at sea.

LAUNCH OF A NOVEL IRONCLAD.

The first ironclad ever built in Hull was recently launched from Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's yard at Hull. The vessel, the *Almirante Cochrane*, belongs to the class of seagoing ironclads, and has been designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., for the Chilian Government. Her length on the water-line is 210ft.; breadth, 45ft. 9in.; depth of hold, 21ft. 8in. The draught of water when fully equipped for sea will be 18ft. 8in. forward and 19ft. 8in. aft. She is protected throughout her whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8ft. wide. The armour plates are 9in. thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six 12½-ton guns, by Sir William Armstrong and Company. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10in., and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating by bolts of the same kind as used in her Majesty's service. The skin plating is supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in the *Almirante Cochrane* is very remarkable, for, although she has the same appearance as an ordinary broadside ship, she is able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This great advantage has been obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the after guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and, command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns, up to within 20 degrees of the line of the keel. The very powerful fire the ship is thus able to command all round the horizon is a very striking feature in her construction, and gives her an element of fighting efficiency the importance of which can hardly be overrated. The space between the inner and outer skin of the ship is divided into small water-tight sections. The hold also has the usual arrangement of water-tight compartments, communicating with each other by means of water-tight doors. The spaces occupied by engines, boilers, magazines, and steering gear are all protected by armour plating, and a shot-proof tower has been provided for the captain who can communicate with the engineers, with the magazines, and the men at the wheel by telegraph or voice pipes. The engines are by Messrs. Penn and Company, Liverpool. They will work up to 3,000 horse-power, and will be driven by six boilers, also by Messrs. Penn and Company. The vessel is expected to attain a speed of thirteen knots per hour. A large company assembled to witness the launch, besides officers of the Chilian Navy, Mr. E. J. Reed, Major Moncrieff, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in shipping. At the luncheon which followed, the chairman, Mr. E. J. Reed expressed his regret that his friend the Chilian Ambassador, M. Blest Gana, could not be present. The launch was as easily and as successfully performed as the launching of a barge.—*Sunday Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

March 30th, Evening.

New Patna, $575 to $577½; New Benares, $547½ to $550; Old Patna, $605 to $607½; Old Benares, $565 to $570, nominal. This drug last evening was quoted same prices. No change in Malwa.

Exchange.

On London.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 4/2¼
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/3
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3¾
- Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/4¼
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/4¼

On Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

On Calcutta.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

On Shanghai.—
- Bank, sight 72½
- Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—40 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 102½ per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$207 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$502½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$121 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 116 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

Sales on March 30th, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.05, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 700 piculs, at $1.80, by Kin-loong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $13.70, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.73, by Wo-tye to local trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $5.75, by Wo-tye to local trader.

Cardamons, (inferior), 10 piculs, at $26.00, by Hop-hing to local trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $6.75, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $14.20, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., (Successor to Dr. V. D. Collins,) DENTIST, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, F. PEIL, tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL, CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, *45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.* tf 192] [Feb. 1,

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd prox.
LONDON	Francisco Calderon (str.)	Perks	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Albatros	P. Hansen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Midnight	Kandrick	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gentoo	John Linnell	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Japan (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 11th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vasco de Gama (str.)	J. F. Rice	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 4th prox., at 4 P.M.
BRISBANE AND SYDNEY	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY via CLEVELAND BAY	Mary Mildred	George Peacock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Zambesi (str.)	G. F. Oates	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Sindh (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 9th prox., at noon.
SAIGON	Valentine		Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-day, 31st inst.
CALLAO	Florencia (str.)	G. G. y Garcia	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On 20th prox.
ILOILO	Channel Queen	Lenfestey	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On 7th prox.
MANILA	Alavesa	Miranda	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, &c.	Crocus (str.)	Joy		Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, &c.	Yen-tai (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Cassandra (str.)	Langer		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS. The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS. ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, *QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,* HONGKONG; AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CROQUET MALLETS and BALLS of the Latest Patterns.

And, (to close a consignment,)—

A few cases Blue Grass Bourbon WHISKY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. tf 415 Hongkong, 18th March, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row; W. H. BELL, "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND Invite Inspection of their LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,

Ex English Mail S. S. "Zambesi."

TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.

VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.

The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.

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A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.

JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.

New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.

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VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.

TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.

COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.

China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.

The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.

Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.

Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* HONGKONG. 457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Public that they are now offering the remains of their WINTER STOCK, *AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.*

BAKER & CO., COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS, 24, *QUEEN'S ROAD.* tf 292 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER,—
- Gladiateur, Pints, 2 doz. each case.
- Carte Blanche, do. 2 do. do.
- Carte Noire, do. 2 do. do.

D. ST. MARCEAUX,—
- Carte Blanche, Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
- Do. do. Pints, 2 do. do.
- Do. Dry, Half-pints, 4 do. do.
- Carte Noire, Very Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. case.
- Do. do. Pints, 2 do.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,—
- Carte Blanche, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
- Do. Pints, 2 do. do.
- Do. Half-pints, 4 do. do.

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co. 3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE, *With Fittings, complete.* Apply to J. R. WHITE, *Stag Hotel.* tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES. BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES. STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES. J. LEMBKE. 3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—
- Gladiateur, in Pints.
- Carte Blanche, " "
- Carte Noire, " "

J. LEMBKE. 3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1. Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts. *The Daily Press Office.*

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information; and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭 煤 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop. 1y 1843 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "HAI-LOONG," will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. 4d 480 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French Brig "VALENTINE" will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, *Queen's Road Central.* 5d 474 Hongkong, 27th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

FOR CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, AND NEWCHWANG.

THE Steamship "YEN-TAI" will be despatched for the above-mentioned ports at 2 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 1st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.* 2d 481 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "HECTOR" will be despatched on THURSDAY, 2nd April. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.* 421 Hongkong, 23th March, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer "CASSANDRA," Langer, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 1st proximo, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.* tf 463 Hongkong, 25th March, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND HIOGO.

THE British Steamer "CROCUS," Capt. Joy, expected here on or about the 30th instant, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co., *Agents.* 7d 459 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BEHAR" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.* P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th March, 1874. [432

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, (*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ORISSA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.* P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th March, 1874. [433

FOR CALLAO *Direct.*

THE Peruvian A 1 Steamship "FLORENCIA," G. Garcia y Garcia, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched as above on the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., tf 454 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Auxiliary Steamship "FRANCISCO CALDERON," Capt. Perks, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 324 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR ILOILO *Direct.*

THE British Clipper Ship "CHANNEL QUEEN," Captain Lenfestey, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th April next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. 11d 477 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A 1 German Bark "ALBATROS," Captain P. Hanson, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. 479 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig "VILLA DE RIVADAVIA," Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDÃO & Co. tf 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "ALAVESA," Miranda, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. tf 390 Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Barque "FORWARD," Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SYDNEY via CLEVELAND BAY.

THE A 1 British Barque "MARY MILDRED," George Peacock, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. tf 376 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship "GENTOO," John Linnell, Master, will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. tf 328 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship "ONWARD," Capt. Stimson, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. tf 319 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship "MIDNIGHT," Capt. Kandrick, will load here for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. tf 265 Hongkong, 12th February, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain G. F. OATES, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 1st idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.* Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Steamer "VASCO DE GAMA," 2,800 tons Register, Captain J. F. Rice, will leave on SATURDAY, the 4th April proximo, at 4 P.M., for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, and principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Passage Tickets are now issued at the following reduced rates:—

From Hongkong to Yokohama, Cabin	$75.00
From Hongkong to Yokohama and return, Cabin	$120.00
From Hongkong to San Francisco, Cabin	$250.00
From Hongkong to San Francisco and return, Cabin	$400.00
From Hongkong to San Francisco, Steerage	$100.00
From Hongkong to Portland (Me.,) Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, 1st Class	$365.00
From Hongkong to Liverpool, 1st Class	$440.00
From Hongkong to Paris, 1st Class	$465.00

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.* 16d 438 Hongkong, 30th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*SINDH*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 8th April, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.* Hongkong, 26th March, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New-York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 10th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.* Hongkong, March 27th, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-loong*, to-day, the 31st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Yotlung*, to-day, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Alavesa*, to-morrow, the 1st April, at 11.30 A.M.

For Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang.—Per *Yen-tai*, to-morrow, the 1st April, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*ZAMBESI*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 1st April.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 1st April.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 2nd April.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 2nd April, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 2nd April, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 2nd April.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*SINDH*," will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 9th April, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 8th April.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 9th April.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post Office, Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet via Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post Office, Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 .... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 72 "

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi .... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles .... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton ...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid

For each ¼ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi .... 18 "
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters .... 24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers .... 8 " each.
For Books and Patterns { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 6 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 " }

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 "

and eight cents for every additional four ounces. These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.* General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

We doubt, till doubt in the most sceptic yields
To the chill certainty of death, at last:
Death, that has reached him through the four-fold shields
By courage, use, hope, love, about him cast.

Another heart, hungry for roaming, still;
Another brain, athirst for knowledge, stayed;
Another manly life and iron will,
To Afric's darkling Sphynx in tribute paid.

"And to what end?" So springs to thought and tongue
The ready question. That our maps may stand
Their blanks filled in with names and figures, wrung,
A life for each, from Nature's close-clenched hand?

Since thirty years ago and three, began
The labour of his travel to and fro
The blank zone that across mid-Afric ran
Whose mysteries he gave us—first, to know,

Like one who for shell'd pearl or coral's wreath,
In the sea's un-sunned depth adventures leap,
And to the watchers seems to stay beneath
Longer than living lungs their breath could keep,

Then rises, pale and proud, and shakes his hair
Free from the brine, and strikes through cheers to land,
And for past dangers little seems to care
For joy of the rare treasures in his hand,—

So this bold diver, in mid Afric's sea
Un-mapped, un-plumbed, would sink, and re-emerge,
Till men thought what had been again must be,
And still watched for his rising o'er the verge.

This time he will not rise, till that great day
That brings all men's deserts and deeds to scale;
Then, blest the souls that as true weight shall weigh,
As that which warmed this husk, so worn and pale,

That dropped off, almost as in sight he came
Of evening rest, and honours fairly won;
Bare heads, to welcome back the shrivelled frame,
As befits life well lived, and work well done!
—*Punch.*

NAZARETH.

We were surprised to find how large and well-built a city it is, its very white flat-roofed houses covering a considerable area, partly in the valley, and partly on the declivity of a very steep hill; and betokening a more numerous population, and withal a more thriving people than any we had seen since we left Damascus. The situation of Nazareth is very peculiar and very picturesque; it lies in a kind of amphitheatre, completely shut in by mountains, which for the most part are barren, bare, and bleak, and so by contrast throw out into greater prominence the fertile oasis they enclose. This striking position of the famous city has given rise to much poetic description. One writer maintains that it lies like an egg in the hollow of a nest, while fifteen swelling hills crowd around on all sides to hedge it in, and effectually protect it from every rough wind. Another has described it as a "rich and beautiful spot in the midst of barren mountains, which form an enclosure for the city, by rising around it like the edge of a shell to guard it against intrusion." Another more poetically likens it to a rose, and declares that the many hills around are like the petals which enclose the calyx; and almost all are enthusiastic in praise of its general neat, well-to-do appearance.—*Pilgrimage through Palestine. By Rev. Alfred Charles Smith, M.A.*

BORDER HISTORY.

The Elliots of Redheugh were settled on the Border as early as the fifteenth century and were held responsible men at that time for "good rule" in Liddersdale. The lands still occupied by their descendants have been from time immemorial in the possession of the family; but in the seventeenth century the chieftainship had passed to the Elliots of Stobs, and from that branch the lines of Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, and of Minto, took their common origin. When Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, a son of Elliot of Larriston and of Mary Scott of Buccleuch, was born, towards the close of the sixteenth century, the Border was still the scene of rapine and perpetual warfare. The bride's portion consisted of "half a Michaelmas moon"—that is, of half the plunder that could be lifted on a September night; the bridegroom rejoiced in the name of "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," while the lady his wife was known, and is remembered to this day, as "muckle-mou'd Meg." These rough "forbears" were the progenitors of the race. Their eldest son William sate in the great Scottish Parliament of 1641, and his son was knighted on the field of Largo by Charles II. and created a baronet in 1666; a second baronetcy was conferred in 1700 on Gilbert Elliot of Minto, descended from the younger branch.—*Edinburgh Review.*

EXCITEMENT INCIDENT TO PUBLIC READINGS.

"I am a little shaken," he wrote on the 9th of January, by my journey to Birmingham to give away the institution's prizes on Twelfth Night, but I am in good heart; and notwithstanding Lowe's worrying scheme for collecting a year's taxes in a lump, which they tell me is damaging books, pictures, music, and theatres beyond precedent, our 'lot' at St. James's Hall is enormous." He opened with *Copperfield* and the *Pickwick Trial*, and I may briefly mention, from the notes taken by Mr. Beard and placed at my disposal, at what cost of exertion to himself he gratified the crowded audiences that then and to the close made these evenings memorable. His ordinary pulse on the first night was at 72; but never on any subsequent night was it lower than 82, and had risen on the later nights to more than 100. After *Copperfield* on the first night it went up to 96, and after *Marigold* on the second to 99; but on the first night of the *Sikes and Nancy* scenes (Friday, the 21st of January) it went from 80 to 112, and on the second night (the 1st of February) to 118. From this, through the remaining six nights, it was never lower than 110 after the first piece read; and after the third and fourth readings of the *Oliver Twist* scenes it rose, from 90 to 124 on the 15th of February, and from 94 to 120 on the 8th of March; on the former occasion, after twenty minutes' rest, falling to 98, and on the latter after fifteen minutes' rest, falling to 82. His ordinary pulse on entering the room, during these last six nights, was more than once over 100, and never lower than 84; from which it rose, after *Nickleby* on the 22nd of February, to 112. On the 8th of February, when he read *Dombey*, it had risen from 91 to 114; on the 1st of March, after *Copperfield*, it rose from 100 to 124; and when he entered the room on the last night it was at 108, having risen only two beats more when the reading was done. Little remains to be told that has not in it almost unmixed pain and sorrow. Hardly a day passed, while the readings went on or after they closed, unvisited by some effect or other of the disastrous excitement shown by the notes of Mr. Beard. On the 23rd of January, when for the last time he met Carlyle, he came to us with his left hand in a sling; on the 7th of February, when he passed with us his last birth-day, and on the 25th, when he read the third number of his novel, the hand was still swollen and painful; and on the 21st of March, when he read admirably his fourth number, he told us that as he came along, walking up the length of Oxford-street, the same incident had recurred as on the day of a former dinner with us, and he had not been able to read, all the way, more than the right-hand half of the names over the shops. Yet he had the old fixed persuasion that this was rather the effect of a medicine he had been taking than of any grave cause, and he still strongly believed his other troubles to be exclusively local. Eight days later he wrote:—"My uneasiness and hemorrhage, after having quite left me, as I supposed, has come back with an aggravated irritability that it has not yet displayed. You have no idea what a state I am in to-day from a sudden violent rush of it; and yet it has not the slightest effect on my general health that I know of." This was a disorder which troubled him in his earlier life; and during the last five years, in his intervals of suffering from other causes, it had from time to time taken aggravated form.—*Mr. Forster's "Life of Dickens."*

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

Man is naturally a speaking animal, and good style is merely that accomplishment in the art of verbal expression which arises from the improvement of the natural faculty by good training. The best training for the formation of a style is, of course, familiar intercourse with good speakers and writers. A man's vocabulary depends very much always, and in the first stages perhaps altogether, on the company he keeps. Read the best compositions of the most lofty-minded and eloquent men, and you will not fail to catch something of their nobility, only let there be no slavish imitation of any man's manner of expression. There is a certain individuality about every man's style, as about his features, which must be preserved. Also, be not over anxious about mere style, as if it were a thing that could be cultivated independently of ideas. Be more careful that you should have something weighty and pertinent to say, than that you should say things in the most polished and skilful way. There is good sense in what Socrates said to the clever young Greeks in this regard, that if they had something to say they would know how to say it; and to the same effect spoke St. Paul to the early Corinthian Christians, and in these last times the wise Goethe to the German students—

"Be thine to seek the honest gain,
No shallow-sounding fool;
Sound sense finds utterance for itself,
Without the critics rule;
If to your heart your tongue be true,
Why hunt for words with much ado?"

But with this reservation you cannot be too diligent in acquiring the habit of expressing your thoughts on paper with that combination of lucid order, graceful ease, pregnant significance, and rich variety, which marks a good style. But for well-educated men, in this country at least, and for normally-constituted men in all countries, I should say, writing is only a step to speaking.—*On Self-Culture. By Professor Blackie.*

YOUNG DENMAN LEAVING FOR SCHOOL.

The parents had not long recovered from the shock of this appalling danger, when, fearing that the child, who had now become more than ever the pet and plaything of the family, might be spoiled by excessive indulgence, they, in the exercise of an almost Spartan self-control, sent the little creature away from home, when only about three-and-a-half years old, to be brought up by the well-known Mrs. Barbauld, who then kept a school for young children at Palgrave, near Diss in Norfolk. The principal motive to this act of self-sacrifice and the struggle it cost the mother were expressed by her in a few artless and homely lines, written in answer to a friend who had inquired, with some natural wonder, how she could possibly have consented to separate herself so early from so beloved a child.

Love only could the thought suggest,
Love tore the darling from our breast;
So much our child we prize,
Patient our pleasure we resign
That he in future years may shine
And be both good and wise.

There was something prophetic, as it turned out, in the aspiration. The lady to whom the mother entrusted her little treasure executed her task admirably, drawing out all the child's natural powers, especially those of memory and elocution. He seems to have been a forward little child. In June, 1783, when in his fifth year, Mrs. Barbauld encloses to his mother "a little piece of verse which, with great applause, he spoke at our play." "The dear boy," she reports, "has already begun Latin; he has an excellent memory, and delights in learning." In August of the same year she writes, "he is going on with his Latin, and reading English books of amusement." He was an engaging little fellow, affectionate and generous: "I do not know a sweeter child," writes Mrs. Barbauld, and she duly records, for his fond mother's gratification, his generosity in sharing his cakes and his other home presents among his little schoolmates.—*Memoir of Thomas, First Lord Denman.*

QUARREL BETWEEN ARKWRIGHT AND DALE.

Then, for the first time, Arkwright (not yet Sir Richard) came to Scotland to visit the new manufactory. Taking a post-chaise from Glasgow, Mr. Dale and he reached the summit of the hill which commanded a view of the village, and on the gentle slopes of which were laid out small garden spots, separated by gravel paths. It was a fine summer evening. Getting out of the carriage, Mr. Dale led his partner to a favourable point, whence could be seen not only the entire establishment, including the vast factory buildings, the mechanics' shops, the school-house, and the rows of stone dwellings for the work-people, but also the picturesque river winding its way below the mills between abrupt walls of shrub-covered rocks, the landscape bounded by a beautiful champaign country stretching out on the other bank. Well do I remember the scene!

"How does it suit you?" my grandfather asked at length.

Arkwright scanned the whole with a critical business eye for some time before he answered:

"Capital! that site was selected with great judgment."

"You like the way the streets are laid out and the mill buildings placed?"

"Very well—couldn't be better."

"Each family in the village has one of these garden patches."

"A very good idea."

"We had to tunnel the rock for a long distance at a heavy expense; but we gained a fall of twenty-six or twenty-eight feet."

"It's a spot in a thousand," cried Arkwright. "Might have been made on purpose."

"I'm glad you like it."

"I do, very much." Then, after another long look over the village and all its surroundings, he added, pointing to a wooden cupola within which the factory bell was hung: "But that ugly steeple—or whatever it is—what made you put it off at the end of the building?"

"Why, where would you have it?"

"Over the middle of the mill, of course."

"I don't see any 'of course' about it. It's just right where it is."

"You think so?" asked Arkwright.

"To be sure I do, or I wouldn't have put it there."

"Well, you've a curious idea of things. I'd like to hear a single good reason for having the thing stuck on to the end of that mill, the way you've got it."

"If a man's so blind he can't see that was the proper place, it is na worth while finding him reasons for it."

"Blind! A man with half an eye might have seen better. I don't care to argue with a man that hasn't more common-sense."

This was too much for my grandfather. "Arkwright," said he, "I don't care to have a man for a partner who would get stirred up about such a trifle, and talk such nonsense about it too."

"Neither do I. So there's one thing we do agree about. I'm ready to sell out to you to-night."

"Good! Let's get into the carriage and I'll show you all over the place. Then we'll go back to the auld town" (so Lanark was usually called), "get something to eat and a glass of toddy" (my grandfather was a strictly temperate man, but no Scotchman in those days thought an occasional glass of Highland whiskey toddy an offence against temperance), "and I daresay we can hit it off atween us."—*"Threading My Way," by R. D. Owen.*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co.	EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LAEISZ.	WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.

CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ... ¾ per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ¾

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ... 1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅙ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one month ... ¼

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ... ½

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... ¾

Above 6 months ... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅙ the annual rates.

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅙ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ... ½ do. do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1689 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th March, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a $118.00
,, 28 a 32	,,	118.00 a 125.00
,, 38 a 42	,,	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¼ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a 2.05
,, 8 a 8¼ lbs	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.75 a 3.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 55 a 60 reed.	,,	2.35 a 2.50
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.65 a 2.80
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a 2.55
WHITE BROCADES	,,	2.50 a 2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	,,	2.30 a 3.00
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.00 a 3.60
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	,,	1.60 a 1.85
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8lbs	,,	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	,,	3.30 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	,,	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.75 a 6.00
CHINTZ	,,	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.55 a 0.60
,, Brown	,,	0.75 a 0.80
,, Red	,,	0.77 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a 0.89
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted		8.70 a 8.80
,, *HH* Scarlet		9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted		8.00 a 8.70
CAMLETS, SSS	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, SS	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, S	,,	20.00 a 20.50
,, *BB S*	,,	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	,,	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.20 a 4.30
,, Hoop	,,	4.50 a 4.65
,, Bar	,,	4.15 a 4.20
,, Wire	,,	3.75 a 9.50
LEAD	,,	7.30 a 7.70
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.20 a 5.30
,, Swedish	,,	5.00 a 5.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	27.00 a 30.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a 8.60
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	28.50 a 30.00
QUICKSILVER, English	,,	187.00 a 190.00
,, American	,,	105.00 a 197.00
SPELTER	,,	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.10 a 14.20
,, Ningpo	,,	[illegible] a 14.80
,, Tientsin	,,	[illegible] a 14.70
,, Shantung	,,	14.00 a 14.25
,, Bengal	,,	11.50 a 16.00
ALUM	,,	1.50 a 1.85
SESSAMUMS, Japan white	,,	3.90 a 4.00
,, Black	,,	3.50 a 3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.70 a 1.85
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Saigon	,,	1.50 a 1.65
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	,,	5.80 a 6.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	14.00 a —
,, American Anthracite	,,	12.75 a —
,, Sydney	,,	10.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.00 a 4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.20
,, Banjar	,,	5.90 a 6.25
PEPPER, White	,,	22.30 a 22.50
,, Black	,,	14.50 a 14.70
BETEL NUT	,,	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	,,	4.30 a 4.60
,, South Seas	,,	16.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	,,	1.70 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.20 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.55 a 1.60
,, American per barrel of 200 lbs		6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.75 a 7.20
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	,,	10.00 a 10.50
PEAS, White	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Green	,,	2.10 a 2.25
,, Black	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Yellow	,,	1.80 a 1.95
MUSHROOMS	,,	50.00 a 55.00
SEAWEED, Green	,,	1.85 a 2.00
,, Cut	,,	2.50 a 2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 a 13.50
,, ,, middle	,,	8.25 a 8.80
,, Dried, ,, small	,,	6.50 a 6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a 6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	,,	15.80 a 16.00
,, Hankow	,,	69.50 a 70.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		STEAMERS.			
Behar	A. B. Andrews	Brit. str	1810	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Gilman & Co	Shanghai, &c.
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Florencia	Garcia	Peru. str	883	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Hailoong		Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Pautuxet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Travancore	W. E. Dundas	Brit. str	1900	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Vasco-de-Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	2000	Russell & Co	Yokohama, &c.
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yen Tai	Gilson	Brit. str	590	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Chefoo, &c.
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yottung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	823	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Zambesi	G. F. Oates	Brit. str	1541	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Albatros	P. Hansen	Ger. bk	377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Alavesa	D. J. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	Manila
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbcke	Shanghai
Channel Queen	Leafestey	Brit. sh	609	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Charley	Sclavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Chow Sye	S. Kruse	Siam. sh	462	Chinese	
Christianshavn	C. J. Djorup	Dan. bk	271	John Burd & Co	
Christoph	C. H. F. Ring	Ger. bk	270	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Coldstream	W. B. Boniface	Brit. bk	683	Aug. Heard & Co	
Columba	Tough	Brit. bk	344	Remedios & Co	
Daylight	P. Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Fabius	C. Stolze	Siam. bk	635	Kin-tye-loong	
Flying Eagle	H. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Aug. Heard & Co	
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gabrielle Alice	J. Boizard	Fren. bk	294	Carlowitz & Co	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gentoo	Linnel	Amr. sh	776	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
George Alfred	F. H. Berry	Brit. bk	500	Broadbear, Anthony & Co	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Gustav y Marie	P. Doose	Ger. bk	552	Bourjau & Co	
Hadda	John Christian	Brit. bk	334	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	663	Chinese	
Imogen	Hoenson	Brit. bk	384	Thos. Howard & Co	
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. bg	229	Chinese	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	813	Russell & Co	
Maria y Vicenta	D. B. S. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	
Mary Ann Holman	H. C. Holman	Brit. bk	272	Messageries Maritimes	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mary Mildred	Smith	Brit. sh	460	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Midnight	Kandrick	Amr. sh	838	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Onward	S. Stimson	Brit. sh	306	Rozario & Co	Brisbane, &c.
Princess Seraphi	Münchau	Siam. bk	451	Chinese	
Raduma	Boncyer	Fren. sh	706	Messageries Maritimes	
Shalimar	Walker	Brit. sh	1600	Captain	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	Manila
Valentin	Poulego	Fren. bk	337	Soey Shing	Saigon
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.
Villa de Rivaduvia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Wakefield	C. P. Cesar	Amr. bk	887	Arnbold, Karberg & Co	
		RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.			
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
		WHAMPOA.			
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	223	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Palma	C. Binge	Ger. bk	299	Raynal & Co	
		CANTON.			
Chen jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	Customs Chop	
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Kasagakan	J. Inonye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shiin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Mackay	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tü-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		MACAO. *In port on 16th March, 1874.*			
Adella	Wm. Simpson	Brit. bk	365	Order	
Agustina	Barrier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
D. Pedro II		Brit. bk		Chinese	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Lola	J. A. Bareno	Peru. sh	890	Olano	Callao
Macao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Oracle	Eraniaga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	
Providencia	J. Yzaurrieta	Peru. sh	860	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
		SWATOW. *In port on 23rd March, 1874.*			
Ohall nge	Ritchie	Brit. bk	599	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Codan	Boysen	Ger. bk	425	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
Condor	Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Dircks & Kruger	
Craig Lea	Landy	Brit. bk	621	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Fröhlich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	300	Edward Horton	Newchwang
Lochbuïg	McPherson	Brit. sch	358	E. Vincent & Co	
Pyrmont	Diedricksen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Sally	Long	Brit. bk	296	E. Vincent & Co	
Willie	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Bradley & Co	Taku
		AMOY. *In port 22nd February, 1874.*			
Adeline	Christensen	Ger. sch	135	Pasedag & Co	
Auguste Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Brunette	Jackson	Brit. bk	374	Elles & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Bertelsen	Ger. bk	239	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. bk	218	Elles & Co	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	375	Boyd & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	322	H. A. Petersen & Co	Takao
Tartar	Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	198	Tait & Co	Tamsui
		FOOCHOW. *In port on 20th March, 1874.*			
Constance	Gibbon	Brit. bk	351	John Forster & Co	Chefoo, &c.
Johanne	Fernhaber	Ger. bg	252	John Forster & Co	
		SHANGHAI. *In port on 20th March, 1874.*			
Ada	Assula	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Bertha	Patrowsky	Ger. sch	204	J. J. Buchheister	
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
P. of the Thames	Burdis	Brit. bk	377	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Rollo	Way	Brit. bk	553	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Springfield	Dwight	Amr. sh	1043	Russell & Co	
Telegraph	Burows	Siam. bk	302	Order	
		YOKOHAMA. *In port on 7th March, 1874.*			
Ada Iredale	Napton	Brit. sh	997	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Elizabeth Nicholson	Webster	Brit. sh	906	Van Oordt & Co	
Flying Spur	Oroot	Brit. bk	735	Wilkin & Robison	
Gipsey	Eshcroft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Lotte	Hildebrand	Ger. bk	386	Van Oordt & Co	
Ningpo	Burdis	Brit. bk	377	E. C. Kirby & Co	
		HIOGO. *In port on 19th March, 1874.*			
Dorothy	McLean	Brit. sh	760	Order	
Fiery Cross	Oates	Brit. sh	694	Order	
Schiller	Dincklage	Ger. bk	352	Order	
		MANILA. *In port on 6th March, 1874.*			
America		Span. bk	525	O. Guivelondo & Co	
Amoy		Swed. bk	234	Order	
Belted Will		Brit. sh	812	Ker & Co	
Buenaventura		Span. str	615	Cucullu & Co	
Cashmere		Amr. sh	736	Smith, Bell & Co	
Corregidor		Brit. str	268	Russell & Sturgis	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Formosa		Brit. bk	360	Russell & Sturgis	
Glenaros	E. Mathews	Brit. bk	679	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Misko		Brit. bk	516	T. Hermann & Co	
N. Constante		Span. bg	203	L. Calvo	
Omba		Brit. sh	636	T. Hermann & Co	
Rosa		Span. bk	405	Castillo Hermanos	
Selim		Brit. bk	722	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	*Cruising*
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Méance	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Com. E. S. Nuthall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Kobe
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Homeward bound
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. H. A. Digby	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	*En route*
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Wang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250	—	O'Sullivan
Hartford	Amer. cor.	2900	21	E. R. Colhoun
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		WHAMPOA.			
		STEAMERS.			
Francisco Calderon	Perks	Peru. str	1185	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Dronning Louise	O. Bondo	Dan. bg	259	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
E. M. Young	B. McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Order	Tientsin
Fidelio	D. Bohsen	Ger. bk	300	John Burd & Co	

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